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Whence Come  
The Little Trees  
That Beautify  
Your Home.



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FRYEBURG, MAINE

*Miss Neuman*

Horticultural Crops & Diseases  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C.



DOORWAY PLANTING

New Varieties

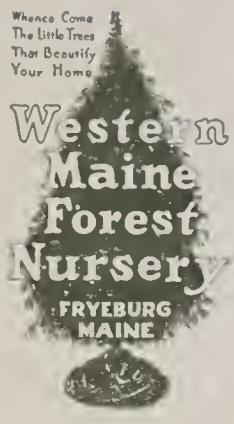
Lower Prices

Better Trees

WESTERN MAINE FOREST NURSERY

Fryeburg, Maine





# WESTERN MAINE FOREST NURSERY

FRYEBURG, MAINE

## *Small Evergreen Trees For All Purposes*

Fryeburg, Maine.

Dear Intelligent Tree Buyer:

There is no inanimate thing that gives a real person a great understanding of, or greater satisfaction in life than a little tree!

But sentiment must go hand in hand with practicability, or the result is disappointing always. Since people are most vulnerable where their sentiments are concerned, they are too often imposed upon by the unscrupulous: they are exposed to little "waif" trees or are lured by the sound of deceptive "bargains," and in their eagerness to enjoy the ownership of trees they buy weak little trees that rarely survive and never become sources of beauty.

In times like this only the discriminating get true bargains -- those without insight pay little and get even less in return. One needs a yardstick with which to measure tree values, and in our sincere wish to be helpful we have set down on Page 5 "Points to Consider in Buying Trees."

We do not want you, our friends, to be the recipients of inferior trees; we unhesitatingly destroy weak and unsuitable trees, but many growers do not take this attitude. If you could only SEE and COMPARE properly grown trees with spindling trees that are the result of incomplete care, you would have no hesitation about dismissing the latter from your consideration.

You will notice reductions in the prices of our trees this spring -- reductions that are real; these trees are as hardy and desirable as last year's -- we are simply anticipating lowered overhead costs and passing the benefit on to you.

Make sure you get the trees you want. Order now!

Yours sincerely,

WESTERN MAINE FOREST NURSERY.

# Description and Soil Requirements of Varieties Offered

WHITE SPRUCE Upright and symmetrical; light, silvery green foliage. Makes satisfactory hedges and windbreaks. Will stand clipping and pruning. Prefers heavy soil and will grow in shade. Average 60-75 feet at maturity.

NORWAY SPRUCE Graceful, symmetrical tree of rapid growth. Pendulous branches, dark green foliage. Makes good hedges and windbreaks, as well as specimen trees. Will grow in shade and will live in either light or heavy soil. Average about 80 feet at maturity.

COLORADO The handsome ungrafted, short-leaved tree native of Colorado.

BLUE SPRUCE Ranging in shade from slightly blue-green to marvelous blue. Grows in any soil; prefers sun-light. Average at maturity, 80 feet.

ENGLEMANN Fast growing spruce with a soft blue-green foliage. Often a more beautiful shade of blue than the Colorado Blue Spruce. Average at maturity, 80 feet.

SPRUCE Colorado Blue Spruce.

BALSAM FIR Symmetrical, fragrant. Flat blue-green needles. Prefers medium to heavy soil and will grow in shade. Average about 50 feet at maturity.

WHITE PINE The most beautiful native evergreen of New England. Has long lustrous needles; light green with silvery glint. Thrives in any soil, shade or sunlight. Average at maturity, 90 feet.

MUGHO PINE Dwarf, slow-growing. Hardy everywhere except in wet soils.

DOUGLAS FIR Soft dark green to gray-blue needles. Rapid grower, about 70 feet at maturity.

HEMLOCK Lacy graceful foliage, easily pruned. If unpruned at maturity, 70 feet. Likes shade, will live in sunlight.

RED PINE Dense foliage, beautiful, long, deep green needles. Rapid growing. Will thrive in dry soil. Requires sunlight. Average at maturity, 100 feet.

SCOTCH PINE Rapid growing and very ornamental. Light gray-green foliage. Will grow in poor soil and adverse conditions. Good for screens where quick growth is required. Average at maturity, 50-60 feet.

AUSTRIAN PINE Vigorous grower; long dark green foliage. Will thrive in sandy dry soil. Excellent for seashore plantings. Average 50-60 feet at maturity.

BLACK HILL Compact pyramidal, dark green foliage, sometimes bluish green. At maturity 50 to 160 feet. Prefers heavy soil and grows well on hillsides as well as on level ground.

NIKKO FIR Broad pyramidal, dark green, lustrous foliage. Will thrive in any soil.

COMMON JUNIPER Spreading juniper of low growth; excellent ground cover. Hardy, thrives in practically any soil.

CREEPING A prostrate juniper of moderately dense growth. Gray green foliage. Very serviceable. Prefers all but extremely heavy and extremely light soil.

IRISH JUNIPER Slender, upright with blue green foliage. Height at maturity, 15 to 20 feet. Adaptable to any soil.

CHINESE Very ornamental with pyramidal or columnar outline, grayish to dark green foliage. Will thrive anywhere.

PFITZER'S A dwarf of spreading habit, long, fine branches with silvery green foliage. Prefers medium heavy or medium light soil.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA (Hinoki Cypress). Dark green, lustrous foliage, very dense effect, graceful.

TAXUS (Japanese Yew). Slow to moderate growing, dark green foliage, somewhat bushy. Hardy. Grows CUSPIDATA in light to medium heavy loam.

LARCH A conifer of feathery foliage which loses its needles in the winter. Prefers moist or heavy soil but will live in medium soil. Average height at maturity, 60-90 feet.



AUSTRIAN PINE

## USES FOR EVERGREENS

HEDGES For this purpose we recommend the use of one species rather than an assortment. For slow growing hedges use arborvitae or hemlock; spruce for the medium hedge; and pine, especially Red and Scotch pine, for the high hedge or windbreak. Trees should be planted two feet apart and later every other one can be taken out, if you wish.

FOUNDATION If fast growing trees are used near foundations, prevent too rapid growth by yearly root pruning and nipping off terminal buds as soon as trees reach a height of a few feet.

ADAPTATION Our trees have been successfully sent to all parts of the United States and to several foreign countries, where CLIMATES they adapted themselves very well. Soil conditions have as much to do with the adaptability of most species as the geographic locations.



These pictures show you the trees as they are now and as they will be after a few years' growth. The small spruce trees are five years old. The larger one in the center is a twelve-year-old Englemann Spruce. A picture does not show its lovely silver blue color.

*Time of Shipment:* Usually we start shipping about April 10th. If this seems late in some sections, remember that if you have sturdy, dormant trees, they will be all right even if it is warm where they are to be planted. If they are watered before being planted (and if very warm, at short intervals thereafter), they will more than show their appreciation! Enthusiastic planters throughout the country corroborate this statement. If you are in doubt as to when you should receive your trees, place your order at once and we will send the trees to you at the proper time.

*Care of Trees* UNPACK TREES PROMPTLY WHEN RECEIVED. If not planted immediately: Heel them in. *Upon Arrival* (Place roots in shaded place, if possible, in furrow and pack dirt firmly over them. Keep moist. Do not crowd.) Roots Must Never Be Allowed to Dry Out. *Very Important.*

*How to Plant* These trees can be planted with a trowel or light shovel. Make a hole 8 or 9 inches deep and 6 inches in diameter. After filling the hole half full of water, insert the tree in an upright position and pack the dirt firmly around it. Water the trees regularly for the first week or two after planting, and occasionally thereafter, especially if the weather is dry.

*To Transplant* After the trees have been planted two or three years, if you want to move them, cut around each tree with a shovel and lift out with a good ball of earth. Plant as above. (Transplanting increases the density of the foliage and improves the shape of the tree.)

*General Care* All the trees listed are large enough so that they may be planted safely in their permanent places, but better results may be obtained if they are set out in a corner of your garden or other cleared area where they can be watered during especially dry seasons until they become large enough to make a showing wherever they may be used. In this case they should be set about one foot apart and they may be left for three or four years, if so desired, without being moved. If you wish to prevent rapid growth, nip off the terminal buds in the early spring.

*Root Pruning* Root pruning is not necessary when trees are in their permanent places. It is helpful, however, in making a tree dense. Since a tree's root system is about equal to its crown (foliage) to root prune, cut around the tree with a sharp spade at about the same distance from the base as the branches are from the trunk. Root pruning is advisable when trees are to be moved at some future date.

*Fertilizer* We recommend the use of Vigoro on all your trees, plants, shrubs and lawns.

*Mulching* In climates where there is considerable frost during the winter with little snow for protection, mulching contributes to the acclimatization of evergreens, although hundreds of our friends have grown our trees without any mulching whatever. Peat, moss, old leaves or hay are effective mulchers.

*Shading* Shading is rarely necessary, but in extremely hot, dry climates it does no harm and might in some instances be of benefit.

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## SPRING

## PRICE LIST

## COLLECTION NO. 1

100 Trees		\$3.00
25	American Arborvitae	6-12 inches
25	Red Pine	8-15 inches
25	Norway Spruce	5-12 inches
25	White Spruce	5-10 inches

American Arborvitae  
American Arborvitae  
Austrian Pine  
Balsam Fir  
Balsam Fir  
Black Hill Spruce  
Canadian Hemlock  
Chinese Elm  
Chinese Juniper  
Colorado Blue Spruce  
Colorado Blue Spruce  
Common Juniper  
Creeping Juniper  
Douglas Fir  
Douglas Fir  
Englemann Spruce  
European Larch  
Irish Juniper  
Japanese Larch  
Japanese Larch  
Japanese Yew (Taxus)  
Mugho Pine  
Nikko Fir  
Norway Spruce  
Norway Spruce  
Norway Spruce  
Oriental Pyramidal A  
Pfitzer's Juniper  
Red (Norway) Pine  
Red (Norway) Pine  
Retinospora Obtusa  
Scotch Pine  
\*White Pine  
White Spruce

T indicates once transplanted, TT twice transplanted, TTT three times transplanted.

\* White Pine may be shipped only into the New England States and New York.

Fifty trees of the same kind and size at the one hundred rate. No order accepted for less than ten trees of any one variety and size.

Shipping Weight: Trees averaging less than 10 inches - 10 lbs. per 100 trees.

(Approximate) Trees averaging 8-12 inches 15 lbs. per 100 trees.

Trees averaging 10-15 inches—18 lbs. per 100 trees.

*Transportation:* These little trees will be carefully tagged, wrapped in waterproof paper and burlap, and we guarantee their delivery to you in good condition. All shipments go collect and your express agent or postmaster will give you the rate to your address. You will be surprised how little it will be. On orders of less than 50 trees of the 1-8 inch size (or equivalent) going short distances, parcel post is sometimes cheaper than express. In this case add 15 cents to your order to cover insurance charges, as the Post Office department is not responsible for parcel post unless insured.

*Claims:* If stock does not arrive in good condition, advise at once. A card will be mailed when your trees are sent; allow ample time for their arrival, then write us if not received; do not wait several weeks.

**Terms:** Net cash. If C. O. D. shipment is desired, 50 per cent of the amount must accompany the order as a guaranty.

1932

LIBRARY  
RECEIVED  
FEB 10 1932

Per 100 \$ 3.00	U. S. Department of Agriculture	Per 100 \$ 3.00	Per 100 \$ 3.00
6-12	10.00	2.75	1.50
2-15	10.00	2.75	1.50
8-15	5.00	1.50	.75
5- 8	7.00	2.00	1.00
1- 8	15.00	4.00	2.25
6-12	15.00	4.00	2.25
8-24	5.00	1.50	.75
0-12	20.00	5.50	3.00
1- 6	8.00	2.50	1.50
5-10	12.00	3.50	2.00
9-12	15.00	4.00	2.25
9-12	20.00	5.50	3.00
5-10	7.00	2.00	1.00
8-12	10.00	2.75	1.50
5- 8	15.00	4.00	2.25
8-20	7.00	2.00	1.00
9-12	20.00	5.50	3.00
8-12	3.50	1.00	.50
2-18	7.00	2.00	1.00
6-10	20.00	5.50	3.00
1- 8	5.00	1.50	.75
8-10	15.00	4.00	2.25
5-10	3.00	1.00	.50
8-12	7.00	2.00	1.00
2-15	10.00	2.75	1.50
2- 6	3.50	1.00	.50
8-12	20.00	5.50	3.00
5-10	3.00	1.00	.50
8-15	10.00	2.75	1.50
0-12	15.00	4.00	2.25
2- 6	3.00	1.00	.50
4- 8	3.50	1.00	.50
5-10	3.00	1.00	.50



## AMERICAN ARBORVITAE



## POINTS TO CONSIDER IN BUYING TREES



Be sure that the root systems on the trees you buy are adequate. The value of a tree cannot be judged by the height of its foliage alone. If a tree hasn't a good root system it stands little chance of surviving.

Transplanting at proper intervals prevents the weakening, rapid height growth of the tree which is so detrimental to its health, beauty and proper root development.

Trees that the home owner is going to use for ornamentation should be transplanted at the age of two years, again at four years, and for excellence in shape, either transplanted or root pruned at six or seven years.

We do not recommend three-year seedling trees nor trees that have been three years in the seed bed and one year in the transplant bed. They become spindling and rarely overcome this start to the extent of becoming well shaped trees.

Five year old trees that are not twice transplanted are not economical trees to buy. Their chances for survival are less than those of four year once transplanted trees and they are not as apt to become specimen-like trees.

Because we have had so many urgent requests for junipers we are including in this price list trees that we want to say this word about: We do not recommend that our customers set in their permanent places trees that are less than four-year transplants. Put anything under this age in your garden for a year or two, where they can be fairly free from weeds and where they can be watered occasionally. *Maine climate* is conducive to good root development in trees, so that they stand trying weather much better than trees grown in milder climates. But don't forget that timely transplanting is an equally important factor.

People who in past years have "shopped around" for trees recognize these facts and this accounts for the many, many letters we receive, from all parts of the country, of which the following are typical:

"Last year I received 100 of your little trees. Every one lived and the pines have grown to about three times their original size; the spruces have grown amazingly also. This with no great amount of care on our part, other than frequent watering the first year. We are entirely satisfied with them and will order more at a later date." (New Jersey.)

"My purchase from you of three years ago is splendid. Although a dry season, I lost only two out of one hundred, and some of the Scotch Pine are now three feet high. Everyone admires them and asks where I got them. I wish I had space and money for many more, we all enjoy them so." (New York.)

"I can't allow the year to pass without letting you know how greatly pleased I am with the little evergreens I purchased from you last spring. I've been trying for years to grow evergreens and have met with very little success—and none have proved so satisfactory as those I received from you. They started growing as soon as placed in the ground, which showed they had a strong, healthy root system, and have grown like magic all summer without a single loss out of 38 trees." (Virginia.)

"Your shipment of the 14th arrived today and can say I am more than pleased with the fine trees, the size, the sturdiness, and the root development. It was more than I expected. I have bought trees of the same kind this spring from one of the foremost nurseries in Illinois, but can say that I am sorry I had not heard of your firm before and ordered all my trees from you." (Illinois.)

"The shipment of trees ordered from you came yesterday, were in fine shape. You certainly understand packing trees for distance shipping. These were seemingly as fresh as if they had just been dug. I was very much pleased with the trees. They were larger than I had expected and so well rooted." (Arkansas.)